

SYNOPSIS OF EVIDENCECHINA

1. Prosecution Document No. 8178, the affidavit of Ernest P. Higgs, sworn to 4 March 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit relates to the killing of a civilian internee by the Japanese military police in Shanghai in August, 1943. Inspector William Hutton was taken from Haiphong Road Camp to the Headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie for questioning and was returned to the camp in an unconscious condition. The marks on his body showed that he had been tortured by innumerable small cuts with a razor blade. He died several days later. The affidavit states on page 1:

"With reference to Inspector William Hutton. I saw a man named Watson arrested by one of the guards and taken to the camp office for questioning. I found out later that he was accused of trying to get a message out of the camp. The Japanese authorities looked for a man who was stated to have been sitting next to Watson at the time. A guard identified a certain man as being the one. Actually however this was not so, and the next morning Inspector Hutton went to the authorities and told them that they had made a mistake, and that he was the man who had been sitting next to Watson. Both men were taken out of the camp, I understand to Jessfield Road, Headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie. When they were brought back again several days later the man Watson could walk with assistance, and after a week or so in the camp hospital seemed to be quite fit. The man Hutton however was lying in the bottom of the car, naked except for a small pair of pants about his middle. He was unconscious and was placed on a stretcher and taken to the doctor in the clinic. A few minutes later I saw him on the stretcher being carried into the camp hospital. There were marks on his wrists which suggested that he had been strapped down and that both his legs from ankles to hips were criss-crossed with small cuts which had the appearance of having been done with an instrument such as a sharp razor blade. I did not see the remainder of his body, although the man sleeping next to me in the camp told me that he had seen Hutton's chest and that this also was similarly disfigured with cuts. It was common knowledge amongst the internees at the camp that other injuries had been sustained by Hutton during the time that he was out of the camp including damage to his kidneys and private parts, and that the torture that he had undergone had snapped his brain. After three or four days in the camp hospital he was placed in an ambulance and sent to a mental hospital run by a Russian doctor, but he died that night."

2. Prosecution Document No. 8180, the affidavit of Ernest Solomon, sworn to 18 May 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts from this document are offered in evidence. This affidavit confirms the killing of Inspector Hutton described in the previous document No. 8178.

3. Prosecution Document No. 8137, the affidavit of Pvt. James H. Cole, sworn to 6 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts from this document are offered in evidence. The affidavit describes the shooting of an American civilian by a Japanese guard at Shanghai Prisoner of War Camp in March 1942. The civilian was standing near the prison fence when the guard without provocation shot and killed him.

Deponent was forced to work polishing anti-aircraft shell cases. If the prisoners did not complete sixteen cases per day they were beaten with clubs and rifle butts. For minor offences such as failure to salute or failure to bow upon meeting Japanese, the prisoners were stripped of all clothing and forced to stand at attention for three to four hours during winter months when the temperature was below freezing. Several men developed pneumonia due to this punishment.

4. Prosecution Document No. 2662, Part 12, being the report of the Central Investigation Committee relating to prisoners of war, dated 4 November 1945, is offered in evidence. Prosecution Document No. 2662, signed by Lt. Col. Richard E. Rudisill, Chief, Investigation Division, Legal Section, SCAP, being the certificate of source and authenticity covering this investigation report as well as other similar reports to be introduced in evidence later, is offered in evidence. Prosecution Document No. 2662, Part 12, describes the killing of three American airmen in Hankow, China, in December 1944. Preliminary reports indicate that the three captured airmen with their hands tied behind their backs were marched through the streets of Hankow, severely beaten and then covered with gasoline and burned to death. This document includes (page 6) a report by Maj. Gen. Kaburagi, Chief of Staff of the Japanese 34th Army at the time of the incident, which disclaims knowledge of the details of the atrocity, but admits that permission to march the fliers through the city was granted by the Commanding General of the 34th Army. The report states on page 6:

"4 November 1945

Major-General KABURAGI

"I. Circumstances of the incident.

1. Since around autumn of last year, the indiscriminate shooting and bombing of the city of Hankow caused considerable damage to the homes of the citizens. Not only that, but the casualties inflicted upon the people, chiefly upon the Chinese forces, was great, and the indignation of the citizens gradually increased.
2. The Hankow Youth Organization (?) forced the American fliers who participated in attacks against Hankow, to march through the city, as a reprisal for the above-mentioned indiscriminate bombing and shooting. The citizens carried out beatings and violence against these fliers.

"I do not have a detailed knowledge of the methods, means, and degree of the atrocity.

3. Before the above-mentioned incident was carried out, application for permission to do so was made to the 34th Army Headquarters by the Hankow Youth Organization (?). However, the Commander of the Army (Lieutenant-General SANO) would not give permission at first, because the ill treatment of prisoners of war is not only a violation of International Law, but would also have a bad influence upon the treatment of Japanese nationals interned in the United States. However, the Youth Organization repeatedly requested the permission for carrying it out, saying that the plan was a reprisal for the indiscriminate shooting and bombings and that it would be carried out under the responsibility of the Chinese people and that they will absolutely refrain from troubling the Japanese Forces. Consequently, the permission for the aforementioned was granted."

5. Prosecution Document No. 8172, the affidavit of Capt. Edward E. Williamson, sworn to 5 June 1946, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts therefrom are now offered in evidence. Prosecution Document No. 8175, the affidavit of William S. Bungay, sworn to 21 February 1946, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts from this document are offered in evidence.

These affidavits describe the methods of torture used during interrogation of civilian internees by the Japanese Gendarmerie at Bridge House in Shanghai. Document No. 8172 states on page 2:

"At various dates following the occupation of the Settlements in Shanghai the Japanese Gendarmerie acting on information and from years of inquiries proceeded to arrest prominent Allied Nationals, e.g., heads of business firms and leading members of National Societies. These persons were then taken to an apartment house known as 'Bridge House' which had been the headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie since 1937 the date of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. When these Allied Nationals were taken to Bridge House they were thrown into a filthy verminous cell which was already overcrowded with persons of various nationality both male and female, numbering between fifteen and twenty persons. For the toilet a bucket in the corner of the cell was the only facility provided serving both male and female occupants. The food provided was mainly rice in porridge form with weak tea in quantities not sufficient to sustain life. Sleep was impossible in these cells as all could not lie down at once. They, the prisoners, were only supplied with one blanket which was also verminous.



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"On the days previous to interrogations these prisoners were placed in a cell usually next door to a torture chamber where they could hear the yells and cries of persons being beaten and tortured hearing moans as if the person beaten were actually dying. This treatment of arrested civilians, viz, locked in a filthy cell,, little or no food, made to listen to the tortures and beating of other prisoners such as, Chinese, Indian and Russians, was an organized, premeditated and inhuman way of breaking down the resistance and morale of these prisoners, so as to put them in mental and bodily fear of torture when their turn for 'interrogation' came.

#### TORTURE

Various tortures were administered during interrogation, the main ones being 'Water Torture' which is done by laying a person flat on a bench with his head overhanging one end. A funnel is then placed in the mouth and water forced into the abdomen and lungs. The torturer then jumps on the stomach of his victim producing a drowning sensation.

Electric Treatment. This is done by tying the victim to a 'painters ladder' in the shape of a crucifix and applying a hand manipulated shocking coil to the body. The parts chosen usually were around the private members or near the nose. Before this treatment is given the body is sprayed with cold water.

Beatings. These came into various categories such as: - (1) Beating across the back and buttocks with a stick or hose. (2) Slapping of the face. (3) Kicking of the shins and various other sadistic methods such as kicking the private parts.

Other. In one case they removed both toe nails from the big toes of a victim without an anaesthetic. The rack torture was also administered and many others too numerous to mention."

At all civil internment camps food and living conditions were bad and beatings were frequent. Many of the camps were located in military areas and the internees were exposed to air raids.

6. Prosecution Document No. 8127, the testimony of Pvt. James S. Browning, sworn to 4 January 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts from this document are offered in evidence. Deponent describes the torture of approximately fifty American prisoners of war at the Shanghai Prisoner of War Camp in February, 1944. The prisoners were punished for trading their personal effects to the Chinese to obtain money. They were stripped, taken out in the snow and given the water cure by having water forced into their stomachs and then were jumped on by the Japanese. When the prisoners became unconscious they were revived by tying them to a post in the snow and pouring ice water over them. They were also beaten with a riding crop loaded with lead.

7. Prosecution Document No. 8033, the deposition of Sgt. Robert McCulloch Brown sworn to 15 February 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts from this document are offered in evidence. This deposition confirms the previous document and states that prisoners of war at Shanghai Camp were given the water torture for trading with the Chinese. This affidavit states on page 2:-

"...The men were first severely beaten by ISHIHARA and MIYAZAKI. Some of these beatings consisted of being struck with a riding crop frequently used by ISHIHARA to inflict discipline upon the prisoners. After they had been mauled in this manner, each prisoner was held on the floor and was forced to open his mouth. Then, with a Japanese holding the prisoner's nose, water was poured into the prisoner's open mouth until he became unconscious. The Japanese then slapped the prisoner's face and threw cold water on his body in order to revive him. This incident took place in January 1944 and the weather was very cold. It is therefore apparent that the use of cold water on prisoners under such circumstances imposed a severe shock upon their systems. These five men were subjected to this treatment for twelve days, until the Japanese finally decided that additional mistreatment would cause their deaths. The men were then hospitalized and later returned to duty."

8. Prosecution Document No. 8007-A, the testimony of John F. Ryan, sworn to 15 February 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. The deponent states that he was one of about one hundred prisoners at Woosung Camp in September 1942 who suffered mass punishment for the escape of four Marines. The prisoners were confined for six days in a single room without heat or bed clothing at a time when the temperature was very cold and with inadequate rations. The commanding officer of the camp was responsible for this punishment.

9. Prosecution Document No. 8130, the affidavit of Pvt. Carl E. Stegmaier, sworn to 5 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are now offered in evidence. Deponent was one of five prisoners of war at Kiang Wan Camp in January, 1945, who were bayoneted by a Japanese guard during an air raid by U. S. planes. The only provocation was that some of the prisoners had cheered during the air raid.

10. Prosecution Document No. 8072-A, the affidavit of Corporal Morris Littman, sworn to 15 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts from this document are offered in evidence. Deponent states that three American prisoners who were recaptured after escaping from the Hukden Camp in April, 1943, were brutally beaten and then beheaded. The affidavit states on page 1:-

"Along about the middle of April 1943 three of the Americans at Camp Mukden escaped from the camp and were not missed by the Japanese guards until roll call the following morning. Each of the three men were from separate barracks. I don't recall their names. The three men were absent from camp for about three days before they were caught by the Japanese and returned to camp. I saw the men when they were returned to the camp. They were walking one behind the other with a guard along the side of them holding them up; I don't think they were able to walk by themselves; one of them had a rag wrapped around his head which was blood soaked; all three of them had their clothing on their backs ripped up and was very bloody; their ankles were chained together and could only take small steps; the chain extended up their back and their hands were chained together. We went on to work in the factory that day and later on in the day the guards brought them out to camp and tried to make them pick out the Americans who had helped them to escape, also the Japanese who had aided in the escape. They refused to give any information and were removed from camp. Two days later the Japanese officials had the wood shop to make three crosses with their names on the cross. The Japanese guards took a detail of three or more men to the cemetery where there were three freshly covered graves and the detail set up the crosses over these three graves which they had prepared in the wood shop of the camp. The Japanese guards in the camp said that they were beheaded with samurai swords. The day following the date on which the three men were caught the Japanese didn't let us go to work; they came in and called attention and showed us a position that they wanted us to sit in and placed a guard over us to see that we stayed in that position and kept us this way for two weeks in the daytime. They made us sit at attention with our legs crossed above the knee, our hands resting on our leg with palm up. We sat on the edge of our beds. We were not allowed to speak and could move our hands only when we ate. Each of the three men that had escaped were from each of three barracks so the Japanese made the barracks, three in number, all sit like this for two weeks."

11. Prosecution Document No. 8209, the testimony of Capt. Winfield S. Cunningham, USN, sworn to 26 November 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts from this document are offered in evidence. Dependent escaped from Woosung Camp in March, 1942, and after being recaptured and confined in Bridge House for a month was tried by court martial under the provisions of Japanese military law as a deserter from the Japanese Army. Dependent pointed out that under international law the maximum punishment for escape that could be imposed was thirty days solitary confinement. The Japanese court contended that they were not bound by the Geneva Convention and sentenced dependent to ten years confinement. Dependent escaped from Ward Road Jail in October, 1944, and after being recaptured was sentenced to life imprisonment.



Deponent states (page 9) that from the evidence it appears that the prisoners of war were deliberately under-fed to keep them in a low physical state.

12. Prosecution Document No. 8279, the sworn affidavit of Cdr. C. D. Smith, dated 26 February 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. Deponent escaped from Woosung prisoner of war camp and was recaptured. After thirty days at Bridge House he was taken to Kiang Wan Camp, and after fifty-three days in solitary confinement was given a general court martial on a charge of "desertion from the Japanese Army in time of war." The trial resulted in a sentence of ten years imprisonment to be served in a criminal jail with loss of all military rights. Deponent states on page 4:

"At Bridge House I was confined in a cell with 18 others--Chinese, Japanese, and foreigners. The conditions in this place were appalling. I was lying next to a man with leprosy and was forced to sleep in close contact with him as the place was so crowded. We were kept here for 30 days undergoing what the Japanese called an investigation. The food consisted of congee in the morning and four ounces of bread a day. One small cup of tea was given us twice a day, no other liquids being procurable.

The moral degradation here was of considerably more importance than the actual physical discomfort, which in itself was sufficient punishment for anyone. This was during the month of March, and it was very cold. We were given one blanket each, which was completely insufficient when one is sleeping on the bare floor. During the day we were forced to sit in formation, cross legged on the floor, without any support or rest for the back or arms. At times an unusually cruel guard would make the rounds of the cells, forcing everyone to kneel on the wooden floor. This would sometimes be kept up for six or eight hours."

Deponent gives a further description of torture at Bridge House on pages 6 and 7:

"I saw a number of tortures to a minor degree in Bridge House while passing through the ear doors on my many trips up to the office. I saw men being given the water treatment, being burned with cigarettes, being given shocks with an electrical machine of some kind, and almost innumerable beatings with clubs and with the backs of swords. Violent kicking with heavy army boots on the prisoners' shins was so common as to be almost unnoticed. Several Chinese suffered broken legs from this while I was in Bridge House,

The water treatment consists of lashing a man down face up across the desk top. A bath towel is then so rolled as to form a circle around his nose and mouth, and a five-gallon can of water, which was generally mixed with the vilest of human refuse and other filth, such as kerosene,



"was then put handy. The man was then questioned, and if he did not respond, the water was poured into the space made by the bath towel, forcing the prisoner either to swallow and inhale the vile concoction or to strangle himself. This is kept up, questioning between doses, until the man is at a point of unconsciousness. Shortly before unconsciousness is reached, the man is frequently beaten across the belly with a small iron rod. After consciousness has left, he is usually suspended by the heels from a tackle directly overhead and the water allowed to drain out of him. When he has sufficiently recuperated, the treatment is resumed."

"...After the war I can produce the names and addresses of more than 30 white men who were seriously tortured in Bridge House if they are still alive. Only one of these was an American--Healy.

I do not know what the Japs were trying to learn by these tortures. The men who were tortured seldom had any idea as to what was required of them. For some reason they frequently picked on men who knew nothing and who had done nothing. The principal question was "Are you mixed up with underground activities to aid the enemy or against Japan?" and senseless questions like this were asked for hours and hours. The harshness of treatment depended on the particular sergeant and interpreter who were questioning. Each handled the prisoner according to his own ideas. One man might be tortured once or possibly a dozen times. One could never guess. The sergeants were given a completely free hand apparently. Several Chinese were so severely beaten that they died in their cells. I gathered the impression that the officers did not give explicit directions for questioning, but merely ordered so and so out for interrogation. It seemed to be generally understood among all Japanese personnel that punishment would be inflicted as and when required. It is certain that all officers attached to the gendarmerie knew practically every detail of what was going on because the cries, moans, and sounds of blows could be heard over the whole building at most any time.

13. Prosecution Document No. 8194, the affidavit of Sgt. Harold J. Hogue, sworn to 12 December 1945, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts from this document are offered in evidence. The affidavit relates to the mistreatment of captured air force personnel at Yochow, China. Upon refusing to give any information, deponent was beaten with fists and a large bamboo bat. Thereafter he was strapped to a ladder, given the water treatment and beaten. Next day he was handcuffed and paraded through the village for public ridicule.

14. Prosecution Document No. 8193, the affidavit of 1st Lt. Harold J. Klotz, sworn to 5 December 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. Deponent bailed out of his plane over China and was captured by the Japanese. His right leg which was injured was amputated several inches above the ankle by a Japanese civilian using a crude knife and without anesthesia. A few days thereafter, deponent, for not answering questions, was beaten into unconsciousness, while he lay in bed, on three occasions by a Japanese officer who used an encased saber.

15. Prosecution Document No. 8024, the testimony of John R. deLara, sworn to 18 February 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This deposition relates to conditions at Pootung Internment Camp. Deponent states that during the winters of 1944 and 1945 the internees had no heat whatever although the temperature was as low as 20° F. and although the Japanese guards had heating facilities. Internees received no clothing from the Japanese. The food ration was gradually reduced until at the end they were getting one fourth the amount of meat originally issued. Internees were exposed to air attacks and were not permitted to mark the buildings until a week before the end of the war.

16. Prosecution Document No. 8201-A, the testimony of Sgt. Elmer A. Morse, sworn to 2 November 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts from this document are offered in evidence. Prosecution Document No. 8220, the affidavit of Cpl. Herman E. Fayal, sworn to 10 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence.

These affidavits describe the conditions under which prisoners lived at Hoten Camp near Mukden. Over two hundred prisoners died as a result of malnutrition, lack of medical care, and lack of fuel. The buildings were inadequately heated, although plenty of coal was available for issue. During the first month and a half the prisoners received maize and Chinese cabbage soup and two sour buns a day. The food was frequently so contaminated that the prisoners could not eat it. All requests for additional food, fuel and medical supplies were refused by the Japanese.

17. Prosecution Document No. 8123, the affidavit of John B. L. Anderson, sworn to 23 January 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts from this document are offered in evidence. This affidavit states that at Kiang Wan Camp the food was poor and the work very hard. Deponent lost almost forty pounds while at this camp. The prisoners were forced to work in constructing a rifle range for the Japanese Army and also in polishing shells and repairing tanks and trucks. At Feng Tai Camp the prisoners slept on the floor and received a cup of rice or flour and a cup of watery soup three times a day.

18. Prosecution Document No. 8063, the affidavit of John M. Bronner, sworn to 20 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit states that at Pootung Camp the food ration of the internees was cut thirty-five per cent during the year 1944.

19. Prosecution Document No. 8004, the affidavit of Sgt. Roger P. Bamford, sworn to 5 March 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts from this document are offered in evidence. Prosecution Document No. 8450, a certificate by Capt. C. W. Willoughby, Assistant Chief of Criminal Registry Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, sworn to 27 December 1946, is offered in evidence. This certificate covers the source and authenticity of Prosecution Document No. 8004 as well as a number of other documents which will be offered in evidence shortly. Prosecution Document No. 8004-B, the affidavit of Sgt. Roger D. Bamford, sworn to 5 March, 1946, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. Prosecution Documents No. 8004 and No. 8004-B relate to conditions at Kiang Wan and Woosung Camps. Deponent states that at both camps the prisoners received a small teacup full of rice three times a day, and a small amount of watery soup twice a day. Prisoners slept in barns on the earth floor with no stoves and no fuel for fires. The Japanese made no attempt to provide medical care. The only medical attention was received from a medical officer among the prisoners. Four or five prisoners at Kiang Wan Camp and approximately thirty or forty prisoners at Woosung Camp died due to malnutrition, beriberi and dysentery.

20. Prosecution Document No. 8218, the testimony of Pvt. James A. Gilbert sworn to 14 November 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. Deponent states that during the first few months he was at Mukden Camp about 250 American prisoners died either from starvation or dysentery. No medical supplies were available. The food consisted of maize and soy beans.

The prisoners worked in nearby factories making steel helmets for the Japanese Army, airplane parts and gears for large caliber guns. Deponent worked in a steel mill sixteen hours a day. During his stay in Mukden Camp as a result of the hard work and poor food, he lost over sixty pounds in weight.

21. Prosecution Document No. 8206, the testimony of Cpl. Herman Hall sworn to 5 October 1945, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. Deponent was confined at Camp Hoten, Mukden. The camp was about six hundred yards from a large Japanese ammunition factory. There was no designation on the prisoner-of-war camp. During a B-29 air raid nineteen prisoners were killed and about thirty were injured.

22. Prosecution Document No. 8312, the testimony of Cpl. Floyd H. Comfort sworn to 17 December 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. Deponent states that at Woo Sung Camp and Kiang Wan Camp the prisoners were used in working at a repair depot for all kinds of military vehicles and equipment and also in polishing artillery shell cases.



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20. Prosecution Document No. 8216, the testimony of Pvt. James A. Gilbert sworn to 14 November 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. Deponent states that during the first few months he was at Mukden Camp about 250 American prisoners died either from starvation or dysentery. No medical supplies were available. The food consisted of maize and soy beans.

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Document No. 8392

(Corrected)  
Page 11

23. Prosecution Document No. 8136, the affidavit of Pvt. Stephen M. Zivko, sworn to 6 October 1945, is offered for identification. Marked excerpts therefrom are offered in evidence. This affidavit confirms the fact that prisoners at Kiang Wan Camp helped to construct a rifle range and repaired Japanese Army motor equipment. The affidavit also states that at Kiang Wan Camp the prisoner working parties were not permitted to take cover during air raids until the planes were directly overhead. No sleeping facilities were provided other than a straw mat upon the brick floor.

No. 1

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Correct

1 校察書類第八七號 一九四六年三月

此供述書ハ一九四三年八月中上海ニ於テ日本陸海軍ヨリテ行ハクニ一般部  
留者ノ殺害ニ付記ス居ラヌ。 調査員ハナリカハバト／＼Inspector

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8392 ★

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部分ハ見エセデシタガ、收容所デ私ノ隣リニ寝テサタ男  
ガ申スニ、ハットンノ胸ヲ見タガ、胸モ同様切傷デ酷イ有様  
ニナツギタトエフコトデス。ハットンガ收容所カラ他所ヘ連シ出  
サレテキル間ニ以上ノ外腎臓ヤ陰部ノ傷ヲ含ミ数々ノ傷  
害ヲ受ケ、ソーサ家ツタ拷問ノタメ、彼ハ頭ガ変タニナツタトエフ  
コトハ、收容所ニ於ケル抑留者達ノ周知ノコトデシタ。收容所  
内ノ病院ニ三、四人居テカス。ハットンハ病人運搬車ニ乗  
セラレテ或ル「ロシア」人医師ガ経営シテキル精神病院  
ヘ送ラレマシタガ、ソー晩死デシマヒマシタ。

No. 2

8392 ☆

2. 検察書類第八一八号 一九四六年五月十八日

アーネスト・ソロモン / EARNEST SOLOMON / ニール官(誓)供述書

ヲ検證ノ爲提出シ、其標記セル被殺者ヲ證據トシテ提出シマス。此供述書ハ本刑張書類第八一七八號ニ記述セラルル調査員ハットンノ殺害ヲ確認スルモノデアリマス。

3. 検察書類第八一三七号 一九四五年十月六日

兵ジェームス・H・ニール / P.C.H. COLE / ニール官(誓)供述書ヲ

検討トシ、其標記セル被殺者ヲ證據トシテ提出シマス。

此供述書ハ一九四三年三月上海修慶收容所ニ於テ日本人監視員ニヨリテ、一米國人ガ射殺セラレタル事ヲ記述シテ居マス。此米國人ハ收容所ノ垣ノ近クニ立テ居タル所ヲ監視員ハ犯行モヲ射殺シタリデアリマス。該誓證者ハ高角砲砲彈ノ藥莖ヲ磨ク仕方ヲサセテシマス。

若シ修慶ガ一日十六時カガツタ場合ハ棒又ハ小銃ニテ死ヲ以テ殴打サレシタ。又日本人ニ遭遇シタ時ニ敬禮シ損ツタトカ、オ碎儀ヲ損ツタトカ、此細ナ過失ニ対シテモ修慶連ハ零下何カト言フ冬ニサカニ衣服ヲ剥ギ取ラレタ上、二、三時間モ寒ヲ耐テ、一次女醫デ直立シナケレバナリマセシタ。ソノタメニ肺炎ニ罹ツタ修慶モ數名出タ程デシタ。

No. 3

4. 検察文書第二六六二号 第十二部 一九四五年十月四日附、

修慶ニ關スル中央諮問委員会ノ報告書ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス。

検察文書第二六六二号 即ケ此、諮問報告書及

證據トシテ、後ニ提出サレル他ノ同様ノ報告書ヲ含ム其等ノ  
 本源及ビ確實性ヲ証明シテオルSCAP 法律部調査課  
 長リチャード・E・ラドシルノ署名附ノ書類ヲ證據トシテ、提出  
 致シマス。檢案文書第二六六ニ號ヨリ第十部ハ一九四四年十二月  
 十六日、中國ノ漢口ニ於テ、三名ノ米人飛行士が殺害サレタリヲ  
 記述シテ居マス。豫備報告書ハ、其ノ三名ノ俘虜飛行士が  
 後手ニ縛ラレ、漢口ノ街中ヲホカセラレ、処シク殴打サレタリ、  
 「ガソリンヲかけラレテ焼殺サレタリ」ヲ記述シテ居リマス。此ノ文  
 書ハ、此ノ事件ノ當時ノ日本第三四陸軍參謀長、鍋本少將  
 ノ報告書モ含ンデ居リマス  
 コノ報告書ハ、此ノ殘虐行為ノ詳細ヲ知ラサカタト主張シテ  
 居ルマスが能ハシラ街中ホカセラルニ就テハ指揮官タル  
 將官カラ許可が出デキタリヲ認めテ居ルマス。ソノ報告書ノ  
 第六頁ニハ次ノ如クアリマス。



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事件の内容

金本

1. 昨午秋頃以來漢口市街ニ對スル無差別銃爆撃  
ニ依リ市民住宅ニ相當ノ被害アリシミナラス市民就  
中中國軍ノ死傷者多數ヲ出シ市民ノ憤激次第ニ  
激化セリ

2. 漢口市青年團(?)ハ右無差別銃爆撃ノ報復手  
段トシテ漢口市街ノ攻撃ニ加セリ米軍飛行士ヲ  
市中行進セシメ之ニ對シ市民ハ殴打暴行ヲ加ヘタリ  
其ノ實施ノ方法手段程度等ニ關シテハ詳知シアラス

3. 右事件ハ實行前漢口市青年團(?)ヨリ第三十四軍  
司令部ニ對シ實施許可方申出アリタル元軍司令官  
(佐野中將)ハ当初俘虜ノ虐待ハ國際法違反ナル  
ミナラス米國ニ抑留セラルル日本人ノ取扱ニ惡影響  
アルベキヲ以テ許可セラレザリシ元青年團ハ右無  
差別銃爆撃ニ對スル報復手段ニシテ且中國民衆ノ  
責任ニ於テ實行シ日本軍ニハ絶對迷惑ヲ掛ケサル  
ニ付是非實施ヲ許可セラレ度ニ再三懇願シ来リシヲ  
以テ右實施ヲ許可セラレタリ

5. 檢察文書オハ七三三、一九四六年六月六日、エドワード・イー・  
ウィリアムソン大尉ノテシテ宣誓ハ述書ヲ檢證ノ為ニ提  
出致シマス、其中、印ノ附イタ箇所ノ拔萃ヲ右ニ證據  
トシテ提出致シマス。

檢察文書オハ二七五、一九四六年二月二十日、ウィリアム・エス・グレン  
ノテシテ宣誓ハ述書ヲ檢證ノ為ニ提出致シマス、其中、印ノ附イタ拔萃  
ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス

之等ノ宣誓ハ供書ハ海、ブリッジ、ハウス/Bridge House/ニ於テ日本憲兵隊  
ニヨル民間抑留者、訊問中ニ用ヒラレタ拷問ノ方法ヲ述ベテ居リス。  
オハ七三三書類オハ二頁ニハ次ノ如クアリマス。

70.5

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一事件ノ内容

編本資料

1. 昨午秋頃以來漢口市街ニ対スル無差別銃爆撃  
ニ依リ市民住宅ニ相当ノ被害アリシニミナラズ市民就  
中中国軍ノ死傷者多數ヲ出シ市民ノ憤激次第ニ  
激化セリ

2. 漢口市青年團(?)ハ右無差別銃爆撃ノ報復手  
段トシテ漢口市街ノ攻撃ニ参加セリ米軍飛行士ヲ  
市中行進セシメ之ニ対シ市民ハ殴打暴行ヲ加ヘリ  
其ノ実施ノ方法手段程度等ニ関シテハ詳知シアラズ

3. 右事件ハ実行前漢口市青年團(?)ヨリ第三十四軍  
司令部ニ対シ実施許可方申出アリタル元軍司令官  
(佐野中將)ハ当初停虜ノ虐待ハ国際法違反ナル  
ミナラズ米軍ニ抑留セラレタル日本人ノ取扱ニ悪影響  
アルベキヲ以テ許可セラレザリシモ青年團ハ右ハ無  
差別銃爆撃ニ対スル報復手段ニシテ且中国民衆ノ  
責任ニ於テ実行シ日本軍ニハ絶対迷惑ヲ掛ケサル  
ニ付是非実施ヲ許可セラレ度旨再三懇願シ来リシヲ  
以テ右実施ヲ許可セラレタリ

4. 檢察文書オハセニ号、一九四六年六月六日、エドワード・イー・  
ウィリアムソン大尉ノテシタ宣誓口述書ヲ檢證ノ為ニ提  
出致シマス、其中、印ノ附イタ箇所ノ抜萃ヲ茲ニ證據  
トシテ提出致シマス。

檢察文書オハセニ号、一九四六年三月三十一日、ウィリアム・エス・ブレン  
ノテシタ宣誓口述書ヲ檢證ノ為ニ提出致シマス、其中、印ノ附イタ抜萃  
ヲ證據トシテ提出致シマス

之等ノ宣誓口述書ハ上海ブリッジ・ハウス/Bridge Houseニ於テ日本憲兵隊  
ニヨル民間抑留者ノ証言中ニ用ヒラレタ拷問ノ方法ヲ述ベテ居ルマス。  
オハセニ号書類オハセニ頁ニハ次ノ如クアリマス。

70.5

8392 ☆

No. 6

上海共同租界、占領後屢々日本憲兵隊ハ情報ト數年ニ  
亘ル調査ニ基キ、署名+聯合國ハ例ヘシ會社社長ヤ自國團  
體、主要役員等、逮捕ニ取り掛リマシタ。此等、人々ハソカ、  
日華事変勃發ノ一九三七年以來日本憲兵隊、本部トナリ  
テ「フリック・ハウス」トシテ知ラシ「アパート」ニ連テ行カ  
シマシタ。此等聯合國人「フリック・ハウス」ニ連行サレバ、彼  
等ハ汚イ蚤虱ダシケ、一室ニ投テ込マシタ。其、室ハ既ニ十五  
人カラ二十人、各國人男女ニ混雜ニキマシタ。便所トシテハ其  
ノ室、隅ニ個、バケツカ男女共用ニ置カ、テアル文デシタ。ト  
エラシタ食事ハ主ニ粥ト薄イ茶デ、量ハ生キテバクニハ不充分  
ナモノデアリマシタ。皆ガ同時ニ横ニナルコトガ出来ナ、テ睡眠  
ハ取ルコトガ出来マセンデシタ。抑留者連ハ僅カニ一枚、ニ布ヲ与  
エラシ。且其、先布ニモ蚤ガ居マシタ。  
訊問、アル數日前ニハ修房亭ハ通常拷問室、隣リ、室  
ニ移サレマシタ。彼等ハ其、室デ叩カシ拷問サシテイル人々、叫ビ  
声ヲ泣キ声ヲ聞ク事ガ出来又叩カシタ人ガ全ク死ニカ、ソイル  
様ニ呻キ声ヲ耳ニスル、デシタ。逮捕サレタ一般人ニ対スル此待  
遇即チ汚イ室ニ閉テ込メテ置リトカ、食事ハ少量又ハ白無デ  
中国人、印度人、ロシア人等、抑留者、拷問ヤ殴打ヲ聞カ  
セラシタト云フ事ハ彼等、訊問、蚤ガ来る時彼等ヲ心身共ニ拷  
問ニ対シ恐怖セル爲彼等ノ抵抗ト志氣トラ挫クト云フ一ツ、組織  
的計畫的且非人道的ナ方法デアリマシタ。



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8

訊問中の各種、拷問が加エラシク、其、主ナルモノハ水責  
デニ人ヲベンチ、上ニビタツト仰向ケニサセ頭ヲ其、ベンチ、一端  
カラ下ケサシテ行ワレルモ、デアリマス。ソレカラ一ツ、漏斗が口  
ニ入ラレ水が腹ヤ肺ニ無理矢理ニ入レラレル、デス。拷問者ハソ  
レカラ犠牲者、腹ニ跳ビ一リ溺死スル時、氣持ヲ起サセルデ  
アリマス。

### 電気拷問

ニハ桀、形デベンキ屋、梯子ニ犠牲者ヲ  
縛リツケテ打ハレル電撃「コイル」ヲ身体ニ當テルヤリテ行  
レマス。ソレヲ當テル身体、部分ハ通常局部、周圍トカ鼻、  
近クナドデシタ。此、ハ打が行ワレル所ニ身体ニ冷水が吹き掛  
ケラレマス。

### 殴打

ニハ次、如キ色々種類ニ分ケラレテイマシタ。即チ

(一) 棒ヤ「ホース」デ背中ヤ尻部ヲ叩クコト。

(二) 顔面殴打。

(三) 同腔ヲ蹴ルコトヤ其他局部ヲ蹴ル如キ好虐的方法

其、他、一ハ日本人ハ麻醉剤ナクシテ一犠牲者、兩足、親指  
カラ爪ヲ剥取リマシタ。拷問台ヨリ拷問モ又加エラシ其他述  
ベシヤイ多數、拷問が加エラシマシタ。スベテノ民間人抑留  
所ニ於テハ、食事並ニ生活状態が悪ク而モ殴打、頻  
繁ニ行ハレマシタ。

No. 7

8392

多し、收容所、軍事見戒ニ設けられ居り、抑留者達、空襲、降  
ニ危険暴露され、ニカランニシ

検察文書第ハニニ号一九四六年／昭和三十年／一月四日ニ官証書  
兵年ニシテ、ら、ブローニング James S. Browning、口供書ニ檢証  
具提出致シマス。リ、中ヨリ印、ツイタ箇所、抜華ヲ証拠トニ提出  
致シマス。ニ官証書ニ述書、一九四四年昭和十九年／二月上海停屠收容  
所ニ於ル約ニ人、米國人停屠ニ對スル拷問ヲ述ベテアリス。  
停屠選ハ金ヲ得ル為ニ役算、個人的所持品ヲ支那人ト賣買ス  
ル事ニ對シ懲罰ヲ受ケタリ。役算ハ裸ニサシ空ノ中ニ出サシ水ヲ無  
理ニ四日、中へ入ル水責を加ヘ、ソレカラ日本人が跳ビ乗ルトイフデ  
ン、停屠が意識ヲ失ハト受ケ中デ往。無ビタリ水ヲ浴ビヤリ難  
生サセヨリタ。役算ハ鉛ヲ話タ乗馬用鞭、板ヲ改テサリタ。

検察文書第ハニニ号一九四六年／昭和三十年／二月十五日  
附軍曹ロバート・マカローブ Brown Sgt Robert McCulloch Brown  
官証書供述書ヲ檢証、為ニ提出シ。且、印ラシク此、文書、抜華  
ヲ証拠書類トニ提出致シマス。該供述書ハ前出ノ文書ヲ確  
認シ上海收容所ニ於テ停屠選ハ支那人ト交易スル水責、刑罰  
ヲ受ケタリト陳述ニ居リス。コノ供書ノオニ頁ニハ次ノ如クアリ。  
役算ハ、コノ第三石原ト宮崎ニドク撲ラシシタ。カラニ撲ツタ中、  
石原ガニ、近モ停屠ヲ懲罰スル時屢々用キタ乗馬鞭ヲ撲ツタコト  
アリタ。役算ヲカラニ、殴ハカフ各停屠ヲ床ニ上ニ仰ヘタ無理ニ  
合用サセマシタ。ソレカラ人ハ、ハ停屠、事ヲシテ死絶ニ至リ

8

由ヨリカラ水ヲ注ガコシマス。日本人ハカラ停屠ヲ願フ至キ撲リ意識ヲ  
回復サセル為ニ彼ノ身体ニ冷水ヲ投ゲタリタ。コノ事件ハ一九四四年一月  
ニ起ルコトデ大變寒イ氣候デタリ。ソレ故コノヤリ場合ニ停屠

10

8392

多ク、收容所、軍事施設ニ設ケルヲ居リ、抑留者達、空襲、陸  
ニ危険ニ曝サルルヲ、ニオカシムニタ

6 検察文書第ハニニ号一九四六年／昭和三十一年／一月四日ニ宣誓シテ  
兵年ニシテ、ハ、ゴロニア／James S. Browning、口供書ヲ檢証  
身提出致シマス。ハ、中ヨリ印、ツイタ箇所、被華ヲ証據トシ提出  
致シマス。ハ、宣誓書ニ述書ハ一九四四年／昭和十九年／二月上海停屠収容  
所ニ於ル約五十人、米國人停屠ニ對スル拷問ヲ述ベテマス。  
停屠達ハ金ヲ得ル為ニ被華、個人的所持品ヲ支那人ト賣買ス  
ル事ニ討ニ懲罰ヲ受ケタマス。被華ハ裸ニサレ空ノ中ニ出サレ水ヲ無  
理ニ四ノ中ニ入ル水責ヲ加ヘ、ソレカウ日本人ガ跳ビ乗ルトイフデハ  
ノ停屠ガ意識ヲ失ト雪ノ中ニ枉ニ經ビ、ハ、水ヲ浴ビテ蘇  
生セリタマス。被華ハ鉛ヲ銃ヲ乗馬ノ用ヲ被ヲ改テサレタマス。

1 検察文書第ハニニ号一九四六年／昭和三十一年／二月十二日  
附軍曹ロバート・マカローブ／Sgt Robert McCulloch Brown  
ハ、宣誓書ニ述書ヲ檢証、身提出シ、且、印ヲシテ、文書、被華  
ヲ証據書類トシ提出致シマス。該供述書ハ前出文書ヲ確  
認シ上海收容所ニ於テ停屠達ハ支那人ト交易スル水責、刑罰  
ヲ受ケタコトヲ陳述シ居リマス。ハ、口供書ハ、ハ、三頁ニハ次ノ如クアリマス。  
被華ハ、ハ、第三石原ト宮崎ニシテ、横ニシマス。カウニ、横ニシマス中ハ  
石原ガ、ハ、モ停屠ヲ懲罰スル時屢々用キタ乗馬ノ鞭ヲ横ニシマス。  
アリマス。被華ハ、カウニ、改ニカウ各停屠ヲ床ニ上ニ仰ヘテ無理ニ  
口開ケサセマス。ソレカウハ、ハ、停屠、鼻ヲシテ、死ニ至リマス。

由リ、カ、水ヲ注ギタマス。日本人ハ、カウ停屠ヲ、頭ヲ平チ、横リ意識ヲ  
回復セシムル為ニ被ノ身体ニ冷水ヲ投ゲタマス。コノ事件ハ一九四四年一月  
ニ起リタコトヲ大要、寒イ氣候デシタ。ソレ故コノヤリ場合ニ停屠





Doc 83924

ニ冷水ニカケルコトハ被害者ノ身体ニシドイ衝撃ヲ与ヘタリト明白ニ  
ス。コト又ハ十二日間ノ様ニ取扱ヲ受テ此ニ日本人ハコト以テ虐待  
ルト被害者ヲ殺スコトニナルト断定スルニ至リタリ。コトハ被害者ハ虐待  
セラルシノ後前ノ仕事ニ歸サレタリ。

8. 検察文書第八。〇七-A号、一九四六年、昭和二十年、  
二月、子音附、ジヨ、エフ、エス、エス、Doc 83924、証言ヲ檢証  
爲ニ提出シ、印ラハタリ、此ノ文書ハ被害者ノ言証トシテ提出セラル。  
該供述布ハ一九四三年、昭和十七年、九月、兵庫(ス)収容所  
ニ於テ、四名ノ海兵ハ腹ヲ切リテ死ニシタリ、約百名ノ俘虏、共ニ三、四、五  
割ノ凶厄ニ遭ハタリ、被害者ニテ居リタリ。即チ俘虏、同、六、七、八、九、十、  
月、房、衆、置、見、復、六、七、八、九、十、月、僅ニ食糧配給ニカ  
キ、シ、テ、カ、タ、リ、タ、リ、タ、リ。収容所長ハ當然、斯ル不當ノ刑罰ニ責  
任ヲ負フベキモノナリタリ。

10.9



Doc 8392

收容所ニ歸サシマシタ。

私ハ收容所ニ連シ戻サシタ時彼等ヲ見マシタ。  
 彼等ハ順々ニ歩キ側ニハ衛兵ガ附テ彼等ヲ  
 支ヘテ居マシタ。私ハ彼等ハ一人デ歩ク事ガ出来  
 ナカッタト思ヒマス。一人ノ者ハ血ノ慘ミダ襤褸ヲ頭  
 ニ巻キ付ケテ居マシタ。三人トモズクニ切シテ大  
 層血ニマシシタ衣服ヲ背負ワテ居マシタ。彼等  
 ノ西ノ踵ハ鎖デ一縷ニ結ヘテアリタ。小刻ミニレ  
 カサクコトガデキマセンデシタ。鎖ハ背中ニ延ビテ  
 彼等ノ両手モ結ヘテアリマシタ。其ノ日我々ハ工  
 場ニ傷キニ行キマシタ。ソノ日ノ後刻、衛兵ハ彼  
 等ヲ收容所ニ連シテ来テ彼等ノ逃セラ助ケタ  
 アメリカ人及ビ逃セニ手ヲ貸シタ日本人ヲモ捕  
 サセヤウトシマシタ。彼等ハ如何ナル情報ヲモ與ヘル  
 事ヲ拒絶シ收容所カラ連レ去ラシマシタ。二日後ニ  
 日本將校ハ木材工場ニ彼等ノ名前前ウイタ三個ノ  
 十字架ヲ作ラセマシタ。日本ノ衛兵ハ三人或ハソ  
 レ以上ヨリ成ル小隊ヲ墓地ニ連シテ行キマシタ。墓  
 地ハ三ツノ新タニ埋葬サシタ墓ガアリ。小隊ハ收  
 容所ノ木材工場デ用意シタ三箇ノ十字架ヲ  
 三ツノ墓基ノ上ニ立テマシタ。收容所ノ日本衛兵ハ  
 彼等ハ日本カデ自ヲ切ラシタト云ヒマシタ。三人ノ  
 者ガ捕ヘラシタ日ノ翌日ニハ日本人ハ我々ヲ仕事  
 ニ行カセマセニデシタ。彼等ハ入ワテ来テ又ヲ付ケテ

NO 11

Doc 8392

我命、我々ニ假し、要求スル坐、空方ヲ示シ  
我々が、空方ヲ保シ、見届ケル為ニ監視兵  
ヲ置キ、週間、問、晝間、我々ヲ、捕ニシ、置キ  
マシム。彼等、我々ヲ、氣ヲ、付ケ、シ、坐ニ、脚ヲ  
膝、上ニ、組ミ、午ノ、食ヲ、上ニ、脚、上ニ、置カ、マシム。  
我々、ソノ、端ニ、坐リ、マシム。我々、話ス、コトヲ、林子  
ウ、食、事ヲ、スル、時、文ヲ、動カ、コトガ、出、マシム。  
三人、逃、去、者、夫、ニ、燃、金、者、テ、シ、マシム。  
日本、人、ニ、燃、金、者、全部、ヲ、週間、間、以、  
捕、ト、シ、坐ニ、マシム。

ハ、檢、察、書、第、二、九、七、一、九、四、五、年、昭、和、二、十、年、十  
一、月、二、十、日、附、米、國、海、軍、大、佐、カ、ニ、ア、ー、ド、エ、ス、カ、ニ  
ガ、*Capt. Winifield S. Cunningham, USN*、語、檢  
査、官、ニ、提、出、シ、其、附、記、ニ、部、令、抜、本、ヲ  
書、記、ト、シ、提、出、シ、ス。該、供、述、者、一、九、四、二、年、昭  
和、十、七、年、三、月、大、松、信、康、收、容、所、ヲ、脱、走、シ、後、再、捕  
ヘ、シ、テ、日、本、海、軍、脱、走、者、ト、シ、テ、日、本、軍、規、法、  
條、項、一、下、二、軍、法、會、議、ニ、依、リ、裁、判、ニ、附、マ、シ、ム。  
者、テ、リ、マ、シ、供、述、者、右、如、キ、脱、走、者、國、際  
法、ニ、依、リ、最、重、刑、ヲ、課、ス、ル、ト、シ、テ、モ、二、十、國、月、條  
約、ニ、依、リ、停、止、ニ、思、サ、シ、コ、トヲ、指、摘、シ、テ、居、リ、マ、シ、ム。  
然、レ、ニ、日、本、海、軍、法、會、議、日、本、ガ、シ、エ、ネ、ク、  
條、約、拘、束、サ、レ、サ、ル、事、ヲ、文、張、シ、彼、二、十、國、年

No 12



Doc 8392

ノ捕縛ヲ宣告シタル後、一九四四年／昭和十九年／  
十月ウーゴードロード監獄／Ward Road Jail／ノ脱走  
シマク捕へラシテ今回ノ終身懲役ノ宣告ヲ受ケタル  
該供述者ハ信房ハ体力ヲ低弱ナリタル目的ヲ明  
カニ減食セサレシテ居タリ其ノ證據書類（其ノ裏  
中ニ陳述シテ居リマス

12、檢察文書目録ハ二七九号 一九四五年／昭和二十年  
二月二十六日附C.D.スミス／Smith／海軍中佐  
ノ宣告書口述書ヲ檢証、タメ提出致シマス、ソノ  
中ヨリ印シタル箇所ノ抜萃ヲ證據トシテ提  
出致シマス

宣告書者ハワース／Wassung／信房收容所カラ  
脱走シ再々捕へラシタル。ブリッパ、ハウスニ三十日間  
サタ後、彼ハキア、ワニ收容所ニ連行サシ、孤ニシタル  
監禁場所ニ五十三日間入ラシタル後「戦時中日本陸軍  
カラ脱走シタル事ヲ軍法會議ニカケラレシタル裁判  
ノ結果スベテ、軍人ノ權利ヲ剝奪サシ監獄内  
十年間ノ懲役ノ宣告トナリマス」宣告書者ハ中  
四頁ニ次、如ク述ベテ居リマス

「ブリッパ、ハウスニ於テハ私ハ他ノ中国人、日本人及  
外國人ナハズト共ニ監禁ハ均等サシマス」此所  
ノ状態ハワースノ程ニシタル。

No 13

私ハ癡病ノ力、隣リニ寝テマシタルが場所が非  
常ニ混雑ニテ居リマス、テ己方ヲ得ズ彼ト極ク

Doc 8392

ノ誓約ヲ宣誓シマシタ。彼ハ一九四四年／昭和十九年／  
十月、ワードロード監獄／Ward Road Jail／に収容  
シマク捕ヘラシテ今回ハ終身懲役ノ宣告ヲ受ケタ  
該供述者ハ信屬ハ体力ヲ低弱ナラシメル目的ヲ明  
カニ減食セサセテ居タリ其ノ證據書類(莫知何  
中ニ陳述シテ居リマス

12、檢察文書第ハニ七九号 一九四五年／昭和二十年／  
二月二十六日附 C. D. スミス／Smith／海軍中佐  
ノ宣誓書口述書ヲ檢証、クハ提出致シマス、ソノ  
中ヨリ印シタル箇所ノ抜萃ヲ證據トシテ提  
出致シマス

宣誓書者ハ、Wassung／信屬收容所／から  
脱走シ再捕ヘラシマシタ。ブリッパ、ハウスニ三十日間  
サタ後、彼ハキア、ワニ收容所ニ連行サシ、孤ニシタ  
監禁場ニ五十三日間入ラシタ後「戦時中日本陸軍  
カ脱走シタ罪ヲ軍法會議ニカケラシメシタ、裁判  
ノ結果スベテ、軍人ノ權利ヲ剝奪サシ監獄内  
十年間、懲役ノ宣告トナリマシタ。宣誓書者ハ才  
四頁ニ次、如ク述ベテ居リマス

「ブリッパ、ハウスニ於テハ私ハ他ノ中国人、日本人及  
外國人ナハ名ト共ニ監獄ニ拘禁サシマシタ。此所  
ノ状態ハゾトスル程デシタ。

No 13

私ハ癡病ノ力、隣リニ寝テマシタガ場所ガ非  
常ニ混ニテ居リマシタ、デ己ヲ得ズ彼ト極ク

Doc 8392

接近して寝たが、バトリヤセニテ、我々、此所ニ  
月事人、所謂審査ナルモ、ヲ受ケナガシ三十日間抑  
留セルマシタ

食事ハ朝、午、日四オニス、パンデアリマシタ、茶ガ  
小サイ茶碗デ一杯ツ、一日二回与ヘラシ、ソ以外、  
飲料、得ラセニテシタ

此所ノ道德的頹廢、何人ニ対シテモ充分ニ懲罰  
デアッタ、實際ノ肉体的不快ヨリ遙カニ重大デ  
アリマシタ、コシハ三月中デアリ非常ニ寒、御座  
イマシタ、吾々、各自一枚宛、毛布ヲ与ヘラシマシタ  
ガ、ソノ粗末ナ床ノ上デ寝ル時ニハ、全ク不充分デ  
アリマシタ、日中、我々、整列シテ坐ラサシマシタガ  
背中ヤ腕ヲ支ヘタリ休メタリスルモ、何モナク床  
ノ上ニ胡坐ヲカキタデス、時々、外ニ残酷ナ衛  
兵ガ監房ヲ見廻リ廻テ、者ヲ木床ニ跪カセ  
マシタ、コシハ時ニハ六時間乃至八時間モ續クコト  
モアリマシタ

宣誓者ハ更ニオ六頁オ七頁ニワタリブリッヂ・ハウス  
ニオケル拷問ヲ次ノ様ニホベテ居リマス

私ハブリッヂ・ハウスニ於テ事務所ニ屢々行ク

余中廊下ヲ通過スル際ニ輕ク拷問ハ度々見マ

シタ、私ハ信者達ガ水改メヲ受ケテ居ル、ヤ煙

草ヲ燒カシテ居ル、ヤ或種ノ電氣機械デ電撃

ヲ受ケテ居ルヲ見マシタ、又棒ヤ刀ノ背デ叩カシテ

NO 14

Doc 8392

居ルハ殆ド数ヘキシヌ怪見ヌシタ

重イ軍隊靴ヲ穿テ、向腰ヲヒドク蹴ル事ナド、

茶飯事ナド殆ド氣が付カテノ程デ下リヌシタ

所ガ「アリン」ハ、ハ、居ニ間ニ數人ノ支那人ハ

「タメ」脚ヲ折ツテ惱ミヌシタ

水攻メハ顔ヲ俯向ケニシテ、柄ノ上ニ紐ヲ縛リ、ソケマス

「ソ」カニ浴用手拭ガ彼ノ鼻ト口ト、廻リニ目々ナシ

様ニ卷カシ大抵人間ノ排泄物、一番汚イ所ヤ、他ノ

不潔物、倒ヘン燈油ノ如キモノヲ混ぜタ五ガニニ罐、

水ガ平許ニ置カシマス

「ソ」カニ者メハ、訊問サシ、若シモ彼ガ答ヘナスト水ハ

浴用手拭ヲ作ニシタ、隙間ニ注ギ込メ、信じて「ソ」

「ソ」カニ「ソ」カニ「ソ」カニ混合液ヲ吸ヒ込ムカ、或ハ咽ビ

ナケバ「ソ」カニ「ソ」カニ「ソ」カニ

此ハ、念間、念間ニ訊問シナガエ、当人ガ人事不省

ノ状態ニナル迄續ケルシマス

人事不省ノ状態ニナル少シ

前ニ当人ハ、小サナ鉄ノ棒ヲ屢々腹部ヲ打ツシ

マス

意識が無クナツタ上ニ、彼ノ通事、彼ノ直ノ頭ノ上ニ

「ソ」カニ卷揚機デ、煙ノ所カラ「ソ」カニ「ソ」カニ水ヲ吐キ出ス

ヤウニスルノデス

彼ガ「ソ」カニ恢復スルト、水攻メハ又始メラルシマス...

No 15



8392

戦事協和に「ブリッヂ」ハスニ於テ拷問サシタ三十  
 名以上、白人、名前ト住所トヲ、元シ彼等が尚ホ生  
 キテ居ルナラバ擧ゲル事が出来マス  
 此ノ人々、中ノ米國人ハ一人丈ニアリニテス「ローリ」ト  
 云フ人デス

私ハ日本人が此等、拷問ニ依リ何ヲ知ロウトシタカ解  
 リマセン

稀ニ拷問サシタ人達ハ自命等ニ一体何が要求サシ  
 ルカニ関シテハ全ク知リマセニテシタ 何カノ理由デ彼  
 等ハ屢々何モ知ラズ又何モナカッタ人達ヲ拷問  
 シマシタ 主ナ訊問ハ「オ前ノ敵ヲ助ケ或ハ日本  
 ニ反抗スル爲メ秘密活動ト関係ガアツタカ」ト云ウノデ  
 アリニ「十馬鹿」デタ訊問ガ何時間モ何時間モ行  
 ンタノデス

取扱ハ嚴シサ加減ハ訊問シテ居ル特別、軍曹、通譯者ノミ  
 次第ニアリマシタ、何モ自分自身ノ考ニ從フニ依テ取扱ハテ居マ  
 シタ一人ノ者が一回拷問サシニコトモナリ、又度々拷問サシニ  
 モナリ、此ハ誰モ予測スル事ハ出来ナシデス 軍曹自達ハ完全  
 自由処置ヲ許シテ居タ様デス、教名、支那人ハ酷ク改メシタテ監房  
 ノ内ニ死ニシタ 將校達ハ訊問ニ對シテ何等明確ニ指示ラナク單  
 々訊問セヨト命ジテ居タ様ニ和感ジマシタ凡ソ日本人、問テ、懲罰  
 ハ必要ナ時ハ何時モ課セラルト一般ニ了解サシテ居ッタ様デナ  
 リニナ時ニテモ叫ビ声ヤウリ声ヤ改ル音ハ建物中ニ聞エタデスナ  
 如何ナル事が行ハシテ居ルカニ付テハ實際一切詳細ヲ監兵隊附ノ全  
 將校ガ承知シテ居タコトハ確カデス

No. 16

Doc 8392 B

検査文書第百二十五号

一九四五年船知二十号

二月十二日宣誓証言ヲ、ロルト・J・ホグ / Harold J. Hogue /  
 宣誓書口述書ヲ検証、爲提致シマス  
 又文書ヨリ印、ソノ箇所、提致シ証拠トシ提出致シマス  
 又宣誓書口述書ハ支那、ヨクヨク / Yochou / ニ於テハ空軍兵隊  
 三對スル居住ヲ述テ居リマス情報ヲ興ハル事ヲ拒否シマス  
 宣誓書者後者ヨリ大ニ所制ヲ、バトデ段打サレシマス  
 ソノ後彼ハ操子ニ草綱ヲ縛リテ、水責メサレシマス  
 翌日彼ハ手銃ヲバメラシ公衆、矢草ニスル時ニ被中線、ガセシ  
 マシタ

又検査文書第百九十三号、一九四五年二月五日宣誓、ロルト・J・ホグ  
 中尉、宣誓書口述書ヲ検証、タテ提致シマス、ソノ中標セル提致証  
 據ニ供ヤレマス、証人ハ支那上座ヲ塔来機ヨリ塔下降下シ  
 日本人ニ捕合シマス、彼右胸ハ、五六時上カヲ切斷サレシマス  
 質問ニ答ヘテ理由ヲ証人ハ就床中朝ニ入リタサレバ持シマス  
 日空軍提校ニ三回ニ回シテ吾ハ識ガナレバ打タレシマス

又検査文書第百二十四号、一九四六年船知二十号、二月六日、ジョナ  
 デーラ / John R. De Lara / 証言ヲ検証、タテ提致シマス、印、  
 ソノ部分ハ提致シ証拠トシ提出致シマス

此、証言ハ浦東 / Pootung / 抑留所、状況ニ関スルモノナリマス  
 該証人、陳述ニ依リ、一九四四年及一九四五年ノ冬季、前記抑留  
 所ハ又漢ノ華氏ノ手度ヲ降リテ争ガリ、日本衛兵ハ暖房設  
 備ヲ有シタルニ拘ラズ抑留所ニハ全無ノ設備ガナリ被抑留者ハ

No 17

Doc 8392

日本側クニ衣類、給與ヲ受ケタルコトナリ。食糧配給ハ漸次減  
サレ、終リ頃ニ最初配給サシメ同類、四合、一ニシテミタ被  
收容者ハ、立糞、危険ニ曝サレ、終戦週間後スデ其、  
建物ニ抑留シ、標識ヲ附スルコトヲ評サレタカ。

16. 検査書類ハ、ニ二一A号、一九四五年十月二日宣誓  
ノエルマ一A、モース軍曹ノ証言ハ、コノ二検査タメ  
提出サレヌ。当書類中標セル板サテが証拠ニ供サレ  
ス。検査書類ハ、ニ三〇号、一九四五年十月十日宣誓  
セルヘルマニ、E、アイヤル伍長、宣誓書口供書、検査タメ  
提出サレヌ。ソノ中標セル板サテ、証拠トシテ供セラ  
レヌ。  
コノ二宣誓書類、奉天ニ近イ奉天收容所ニ於テ俘  
虜ノ退ミタ情况ヲ描イテサレヌ。二百名以上、多ク  
ガ、栄養不良、医療、不備、燃料、不足、結果トシテ  
テ死亡シタ。充分ナ石炭ガ支給出来タニ、建  
物、暖房、頗ル不足デタ。最初、一ヶ月半、間  
一日ニ玉蜀黍ト、又那キヤベツノ汁トニケ、醃イ、

17. 検査書類ハ、ニ三三号、一九四六年一月二十三日ニ宣  
誓サレタニヨリ、B、L、ア、ン、ダー、ソン、口供書ヲ検査タメ  
ニ提出セヌ。此、書類カラ、印ヲ附ケタ、板サテ  
ヲ書証トシテ提出セヌ。此、口供書類ニ依レバ、  
キヤニワン、俘虜收容所テ、食物、甚タミク少量  
デアリマタ。口供者ハ、此、收容所生活中ニ体重ガ  
四十ポンド減少致シタ。俘虜、日本軍用ラ  
イフル銃射的場建設ヤ砲彈磨キ、戦車、トス  
ノ修繕ニ強制的ニ使役サレマシタ。フエニタイ俘虜收  
容所テ、俘虜ハ床ノ上ニ眠リ一枕、米、ス、小、粉、初  
及ビ一枕、水ツボイス、フ、日三回給與

no. 18

サレタ。

Doc. 8392

18. 檢察團書類第八。六五号、一九四五年十月二十日ニ  
宣誓サレタジヤ、D. バンフォード軍曹ノ口供書ニ依リ、ポート  
収容所ナハ一九四四年中、被収容者へ、食物配給ハ  
三十五パーセント削減サレテ居リタス。

19. 檢察團書類第八。四号、一九四六年三月五日ニ  
宣誓サレタジヤ、D. バンフォード軍曹ノ口供書ヲ  
檢證ノ為ニ提出致シマス。此、書類カウノ印ヲ附ケタ  
校章ヲ書證トシテ提出致シマス。

檢察文書第八四五。号、一九四六年／昭和二十一年十二月  
二十七日附、聯合軍最高司令本部、法務部。  
犯罪登記課副課長 C. W. ウィロービー陸軍大尉  
ノ證明書ヲ茲ニ證據トシテ提出致シマス。此ノ證明書ハ檢察  
文書第八。四号並ニ近ク提出サルベキ多数文書ノ出所ト確  
実性トヲ證明スルモノアリマス、檢察文書第八。四号、B  
一九四六年三月五日ニ宣誓サレタジヤ、D. バンフォード軍曹、  
口供書ヲ檢證ノ為ニ提出致シマス。此ノ書類カウノ印ヲ  
附ケタ校章ヲ書證トシテ提出致シマス。

No. 19

此ノ二ツノ口供書ハキヤンワ、及びウースン俘虜収容所、  
状態ニ関聯スルモノアリマス。

口供者ハ此ノ兩収容所共ニ俘虜ハ、サナ一個ノ茶碗



10.20

二米ヲ満シタモノ一日三回ト少量、水ヲボクストテ  
 一日一回給與サント陳述ニテ居リマス。信房は物置  
 中、ストーブ燃料ヲ與ヘマス、地面、ニ眠リ  
 マス。日本人が延療ヲガコウ等トシタ事、一度  
 スラアリマセデス。受テ事、出来タ唯、延療  
 年富、信房中、一軍医特校ニ依リテトテリマス。  
 キヤニン收容所ニハ四人又ハ五人、信房ラズ、  
 收容所ニハ約三十乃至四十人、信房が栄養  
 不良、脚氣及下痢、爲ニ死亡致シマス。  
 又、檢察部書類第八二八号 一九四五年十月  
 十四日官(誓)セラルルニエーラス、A. ギルバート  
 (James A. Gilbert) 兵卒、口供書ヲ檢證、タテ出  
 致シマス。ソノ中標示ヲトシテ、被虐が證據書類  
 トシテ提出サレテ居リマス。證人、申ス所ニヨリ、  
 彼が奉天、收容所ニ所リ、最初、數ヶ月間ニ  
 約二百五十名、アメリカ人の信房が餓餓乃至赤痢  
 タテニ死亡シマス。延療處里、全然施サレセシ  
 デス。食糧は玉蜀黍ト大豆デアリマス。  
 信房達ハ附近、工場ニ於テ働カサレマシタガ、事  
 ハ日本軍、タテ、鐵道飛行機部ハ、田及ビ大豆、  
 一、装具ヲ作ルコトデアリマス。證人ハ、鉄工場ニ於テ  
 一日二十六時間働キマス。彼が奉天收容所ニ居  
 タ肉ニ重労働ト粗食、タテ、彼、体重ハ、千ポ  
 減少

Doc. 8392

此の時、B9二日ハ暴風ニ際シテ、俘虜ガ死亡シ約三十名ガ負傷シタルヲ  
十七日宣撫班ガ三三三号ニ乗リテ、ロイド・H・カンフォード (Lloyd, H. Comford)、口  
供書ヲ檢證、タメ提出致シマス。シ、中標示サシタル枚数が證據書類  
トシテ提出サレテ居リマス。證人、申立テニヨリ、吳淞牧廠所及ヒ江灣牧  
場所ニ於ケル俘虜ハ、アミエル種類、軍用車及ヒ裝置、修理工場ニ於テ  
労働サセラルベシ大砲、藥莖ヲ磨クノニ使役サシタルアリマス。

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